**Story 2 Review: Britain and North America** (Cranny, chapters 1, 2, 5 and parts of 9)

Focus Questions:

* How did European and British ideas of self, state, and the world change after the Enlightenment?
* How did the British transition from a monarchy to a limited democracy?
* What resulted from the quest for a Northwest Passage to the Orient?
* How did the Hudson’s Bay Company come to be?
* How was Britain transformed into an industrial nation?
* What was lost and gained through the Industrial Revolution?

Major outside-the-text things to review:

Powerpoint: Industrial Revolution

Project notes: Heritage skill/invention presentations (you DID take notes while your classmates were presenting, right?)

Class handout from *Origins* (pages 136-140)

Important Terms

You should be able to **use your own words** to explain the meaning of each term. You can check your definitions with the meanings given in the textbook.

Democracy

Civil rights

Magna Carta

Monarch

Civil war

Republic

Constitutional monarchy

Gulf Stream

Spanish Armada

To colonize

Entrepreneur

Guild

Congregation

Church of England

Elaborate

To dissent

Calvinist

Original sin

Hysteria

Absolute monarch

Tyrant

To ally

To compromise

To alienate

Court of Star Chamber

Seditious libel

Pillory

Presbyterian

Covenant

Militia

Blue Laws

Regicide

Test Act

To abdicate

Inalienable

Renaissance

Middle Ages

Reformation

Protestant

Eucharist

Courtier

Serf

Tenant

Empire

Humanism

Philosophy

Lectern

Thatch

Anatomist

Workhouse

Pauper

To incarcerate

Technology

“mother” country

Industrialized

To exploit

Global warming

Ozone layer

Labour supply

Capital

Raw materials

Inefficient

Commons

Fodder

To broadcast

Franchise

Synthetic

Demand

Cast iron

Market

Toll

Supply

Social reformers

Labour unions

Capitalists

Entrepreneurs

Mediated

Economic Imperialists

Clothiers

Shellacked

Rupert’s Land

Mouth (of a river)

Depot

Cooperage

Smithy

Factor

Made Beaver

Important People, Groups and Items

1. Martin Luther
2. Shakespeare
3. Copernicus
4. Galileo
5. Francis Bacon
6. Andreas Vesalius
7. Isaac Newton
8. Stuarts
9. Tudors
10. Puricans
11. James VI/James I
12. Charles I
13. Duke of Buckingham
14. Lord Stafford
15. Archbishop Laud
16. “Short” Parliament
17. “Long” Parliament
18. Royalists
19. Cavaliers
20. Rump Parliament
21. Oliver Cromwell
22. Commonwealth
23. Charles II
24. James II
25. William and Mary of Orange
26. John Locke
27. Charles Dickens
28. Jethro Tull
29. Lord Townshend
30. Tories
31. Whigs
32. John Kay
33. James Hargreaves
34. Richard Arkwright
35. Samuel Crompton
36. Thomas Newcomen
37. James Watt
38. Abraham Darby
39. James Macadam
40. George and Robert Stephenson
41. Craig Keilburger
42. The Hudson’s Bay Company
43. Radisson and Groseilliers
44. Prince Rupert

Main Ideas and Concepts

1. Explain how the Early Modern Age evolved from the Middle Ages
2. Explain how the domino effect causes change to spread geographically and sequentially.
3. What means did kings use to make themselves the supreme authority in their realms?
4. How did the landscape of Europe change from a largely rural to an urban one?
5. Explain how humanism changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.
6. Discuss the role of new technologies in the advancement of science during the Early Modern Age.
7. Compare Bacon’s scientific method with the way you conduct experiments in your science classes.
8. Explain the reasons for the stratification of seventeenth century English society.
9. Account for the role religion played in seventeenth century English society.
10. Explain why the Stuarts came into conflict with parliament.
11. What measures did Charles use in his attempt to bring England under royal control? How was this a contravention of Magna Carta?
12. Discuss the dilemma parliament faced in trying to curb the power of the king.
13. What legal and constitutional problems faced the court which tried Charles I?
14. What were the long-term consequences of Cromwell’s defeat of the Scots and the Irish?
15. Although outwardly Charles II accepted parliament’s terms, he still believed in the powers his father had. What did he try to do to regain these powers?
16. How were the provisions of the Bill of Rights mentioned on p. 47 different from Magna Carta?
17. In what ways did John Locke’s ideas influence both the American and French Revolutions?
18. Explain the circumstances which led to the Industrial Revolution originating in Britain.
19. Outline the major changes which occurred during the Agricultural Revolution.
20. What is meant by “the Factory Age”?
21. Outline the major social effects of the Industrial Revolution.
22. What was life like in a Hudson’s Bay Company trading post?
23. How did the workers of the Hudson’s Bay Company treat the Cree, Assiniboin and Chippewa?
24. Why was the Hudson’s Bay Company successful right from the start?
25. Evaluate the importance of geography to spreading the fur trade.
26. Evaluate how geography limited the fur trade.

Comprehension

1. Name the five different aspects of society in which major changes occurred, bringing about the beginning of the Early Modern Age.
2. What major religious change occurred as a result of Luther nailing the 95 Theses to the church door in Wittenberg?
3. How did the Reformation contribute to the increase in the power of kings?
4. What was the major cause of the rapid rise in Europe’s population during the Reformation period?
5. What was the major factor encouraging the growth of the middle class during the Early Modern Age?
6. Describe the specific impact humanism had on the following:
   1. Art
   2. Literature
   3. Philosophy
7. How did the printing press contribute to the spread of humanism?
8. Why were the discoveries of Copernicus and Galileo viewed as dangerous?
9. Name three specific inventions of the Early Modern Age which helped developments in science and knowledge during this time.
10. Why were the events in seventeenth century England important for Canada and the USA in later years?
11. Why are the southern and eastern parts of Britain more heavily populated and politically important?
12. Briefly describe the three classes of seventeenth century English society.
13. Explain the differences between the Church of England and the dissenting churches.
14. Why were “witch-hunts” so popular during this time?
15. Why did the English monarchy move from the Tudors to the Stuarts?
16. What is meant by the Divine Right of Kings? Why was James’s introduction of it so unpopular in England?
17. What prompted the clash between Charles and parliament? What were some of the ways he tried to raise money without the consent of parliament?
18. What did the Long Parliament demand of Charles I?
19. Why did Charles lose the Civil War?
20. Why was the charge of treason against Charles considered absurd?
21. Why did Cromwell’s army conquer both Scotland and Ireland?
22. Why did Cromwell assume the role of Lord Protector?
23. In what way did Cromwell consider himself to have been a failure?
24. What was the effect of parliament passing the Test Act?
25. What were the events of the Glorious Revolution?
26. List the various changes which occurred in the eighteenth century which together became known as the Industrial Revolution.
27. How did Jethro Tull and Lord Townshend revolutionize British agriculture?
28. Explain how the principle of laissez-faire helped promote the Industrial Revolution in Britain.
29. Which class(es) did not see many benefits from the major changes of the Industrial Revolution?
30. Which industry is considered the starting point of the Industrial Revolution? Why?
31. How did the need to pump water out of coal mines contribute to the development of the factory system?
32. What were the three major modes of transportation which contributed to the growth of the Industrial Revolution? Explain how each was developed or improved during this period.
33. Why were children such an important part of the Industrial Revolution? Describe some of the effects of this work on them.
34. What were the reasons for, and some of the benefits of, the Factory Acts?
35. In what ways did the Industrial Revolution change the lives of women?
36. Explain the Poor Law.
37. What were the Irish Potato Famine and the Highland Clearances? How did each of these contribute to the migration of large numbers of Irish and Scots to the New World?
38. How did the fur trade lead to a relationship of equals between European traders and Native peoples?
39. Describe the origins and operations of the Hudson’s Bay Company.
40. Describe the role played by Native peoples in the fur trade.
41. Describe the role played by women in the fur trade.